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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/821,628	04/09/2004	Helmut Harrer	12484/3	8931
757 7590 01/03/2007 BRINKS HOFER GILSON & LIONE P.O. BOX 10395 CHICAGO, IL 60610			EXAMINER GUADALUPE, YARITZA	
			ART UNIT 2859	PAPER NUMBER
SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE			MAIL DATE	
3 MONTHS			01/03/2007	
			DELIVERY MODE PAPER	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/821,628	HARRER, HELMUT	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Yaritza Guadalupe McCall	2859	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 16 November 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-11 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-11 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

In response to Request for Continued Examination filed November 16, 2006

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1, 2 - 7 and 9 - 11 are finally rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ernst (US 4,495,700) in view of Diep (US 7,044,795).

With respect to claim 1, Ernst discloses a position measuring system (See Figure 6), comprising a housing (64) comprising a wall, said wall having an opening (67) and comprising a deformation (note how the opening shows an alteration to its form and shape); a measurement device (See Column 5, lines 36 - 48) accommodated in said housing (See Figure 6), said measurement device detecting and processing measurement values and outputs a position-dependent measurement signal; a cable (66) comprising what could be considered a shield (as suggested from Figure 6 where it is shown a shield covering three signal lines that are attached to the measurement device) around signal lines (See Figure below), wherein said cable is positioned within said opening and said signal lines are electrically connected to said

measurement device so as to carry said measurement signal; and wherein said deformation of said wall fixes said cable in said opening and for binding said shield to said housing so as to provide a secure electrical contact between said shield and said housing.

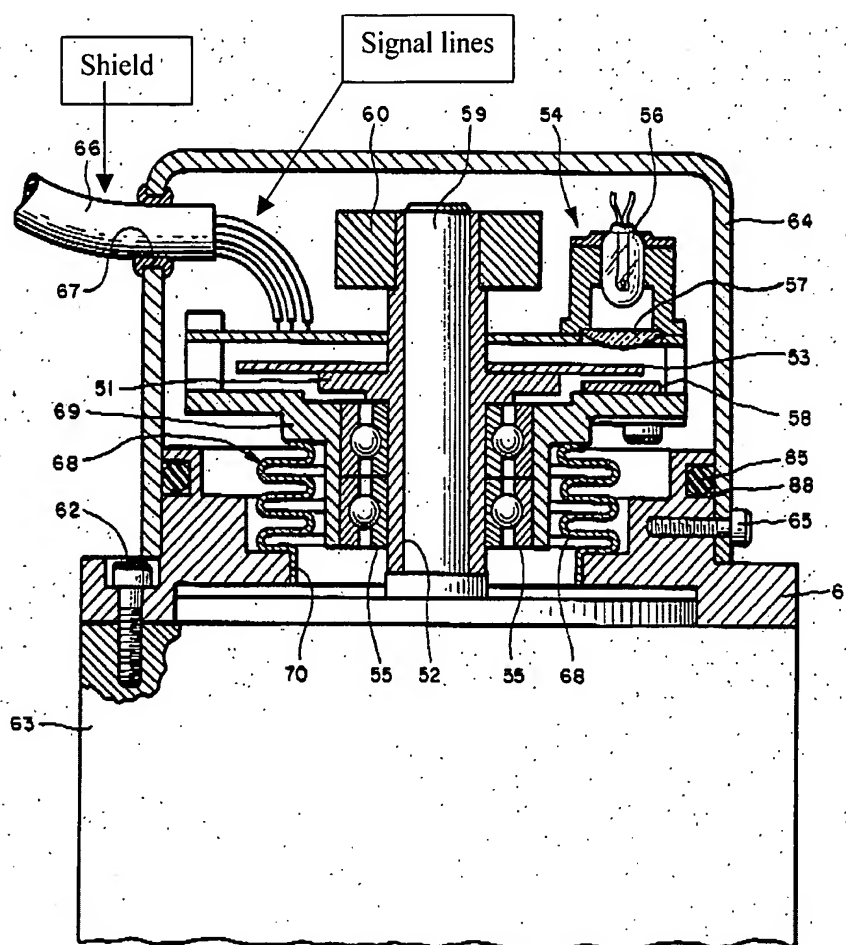


FIG. 6

Ernst does not disclose the particular shield being specific for preventing electromagnetic interference as stated in claim 1. Ernst does not disclose the deformation being integral as stated in claim 1. Ernst does not disclose the adhesive or ply as stated in claims 6 and 7.

Regarding the shield as now recited in claim 1: Ernst discloses a shielded cable (as shown in Figure 6 above) but fails to specify whether it protects from electromagnetic interference as claimed. Diep teaches an assembly comprising a cable bundle (22, 28) provided with a shield (30) and an insulator/outer jacket (32) that protects from electromagnetic interference (EMI) to ensure reliable data transmission over the cables (See Column 2, lines 40 – 46). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to replace the shield provided by Ernst, with a shield that protects from electromagnetic interference (EMI) as taught by Diep, in order to ensure reliable data transmission over the cables (See Column 2, lines 40 – 46 of Diep).

With respect to claim 1 : Ernst discloses all the limitations as stated above, but fails to disclose the deformation being integral to the housing (64). It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide a deformation to said housing forming an integrally molded deformation, since it has been held that forming in one piece an article which has formerly been formed in two pieces and put together involves only routine skill in the art. Howard v. Detroit Stove Works, 150 U.S. 164 (1893).

In regards to claim 2 : the combination of Ernst and Diep disclose an assembly comprising a cable bundle (22), said cable including signal lines (28) and a shield (30) and further comprising an insulator/outer jacket (32 of Diep) that surrounds a shield; said shield surrounds said signal lines, and said shield in said opening is in electrical contact with said housing.

In regards to claim 3, the combination of Ernst and Diep also discloses said deformation (10) comprising a first portion in which said wall does not contact said shield and a second portion in which said wall contacts said shield (See Figure 1).

Regarding claim 4, the combination of Ernst and Diep teaches said first portion wherein said wall directly contacts and surrounds the circumference of said jacket.

In regards to claim 5, the combination of Ernst and Diep teaches said second portion wherein said shield is turned back onto said jacket.

With regards to claims 6 and 7 : Ernst discloses a housing (64) having an opening (67) provided with a material (as suggested from figure 6), however, the particular material being used has not being disclosed. The particular type of material used to fixedly attach said cable in said opening, absent any criticality, is only considered to be the use of a “ preferred ” or “ optimum ” material out of a plurality of well known materials that a person having ordinary skill

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in the art at the time the invention was made would have find obvious to provide using routine experimentation based, among other things, on the intended use of Applicant's apparatus, i.e., suitability for the intended use of Applicant's apparatus. See *In re Leshin*, 125 USPQ 416 (CCPA 1960) where the court stated that a selection of a material on the basis of suitability for intended use of an apparatus would be entirely obvious. Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Ernst by using an adhesive or ply on said opening, since these are both well known fasteners that are used alternatively to securely hold a structure to a surface.

Regarding claim 9, Ernst discloses a position measuring system wherein said housing (64) is embodied cylindrically with an end wall and a code disk (53) that measures angles and contains a detector device (54) that scans the code disk.

In regards to claim 10, Ernst also discloses a position measuring system wherein said opening (67) extends transversely to a longitudinal axis of said housing and is disposed on said end wall.

With respect to claim 11, Ernst teaches a position measuring system wherein said end wall, in a region of said opening, has a swelling of material (See Figure 6).

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3. Claim 2 – 5 and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ernst (US 4,495,700) in view of Schneider et al. (US 6,531,880).

Ernst discloses a position measuring system as stated in paragraph 2 above.

Ernst does not disclose the jacket surrounding the shield as stated in claim 2.

In regards to claim 2 : Ernst discloses a position measuring system comprising a cable (66) and a shield but fails to specify the use of a jacket. Schneider et al. discloses a system comprising a sensor (102) including a cable (140) electrically connected to it, said cable including signal lines (142) and a shield (144) and further comprising an outer jacket (140, which surrounds the shield and the signal lines 142 as shown in Figure 1) that surrounds a shield; said shield surrounds said signal lines, and said shield in said opening is in electrical contact with said housing in order to ensure an optimum and maximum energization of the cable and prevent from physical damage, i.e., overheating, to the sensor or other components of the system. Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to replace the cable disclosed by Ernst with a cable having a shield, a jacket and signal lines as taught by Schneider et al. in order to ensure an optimum and maximum energization of the cable and prevent from physical damage, i.e., overheating, to the sensor or other components of the system.

In regards to claim 3, the combination of Ernst and Schneider also discloses said deformation (10) comprising a first portion in which said wall does not contact said shield and a second portion in which said wall contacts said shield (See Figure 1).

Regarding claim 4, the combination of Ernst and Schneider teaches said first portion wherein said wall directly contacts and surrounds the circumference of said jacket.

In regards to claim 5, the combination of Ernst and Schneider teaches said second portion wherein said shield is turned back onto said jacket.

With regards to claim 8 : Ernst and Schneider disclose a housing (8) having an opening but does not specifies any material being used to secure said cable in said opening. The particular type of material used to fixedly attach said cable in said opening, absent any criticality, is only considered to be the use of a “ preferred ” or “ optimum ” material out of a plurality of well known materials that a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have find obvious to provide using routine experimentation based, among other things, on the intended use of Applicant’s apparatus, i.e., suitability for the intended use of Applicant’s apparatus. See *In re Leshin*, 125 USPQ 416 (CCPA 1960) where the court stated that a selection of a material on the basis of suitability for intended use of an apparatus would be entirely obvious. Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Ernst and Schneider by using an elastic ply on

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said opening, since this is a well-known fastener that is commonly used to securely hold a structure to a surface.

Response to Arguments

4. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1 – 11 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

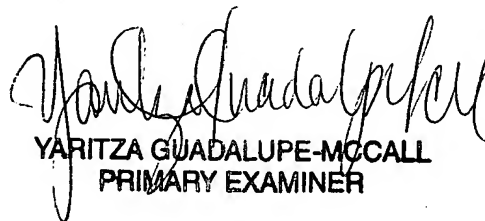
5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Yaritza Guadalupe McCall whose telephone number is (571)272-2244. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00 AM - 5:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Diego F.F. Gutierrez can be reached on (571) 272-2245. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

YGM
December 22, 2006
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YARITZA GUADALUPE-MCCALL
PRIMARY EXAMINER